THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I. SALISBURY, N. C., - MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1865. NO. 25.

Terms of Subscription to the Union Banner.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily paper, six months. $5 00
Daily paper, three months $3 00.
Weekly paper one year, $3 00.
News agents *FIVE DOLLARS* per hundred. Single copies at the office 10 cts.

Advertising Rates.

All advertisements will be charged *ONE DOLLAR* a square of ten lines or less, small type, for each insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to monthly advertisers.

No advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber will be on our books unless paid for in advance.

☞ All letters concerning the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART, Publisher.

From the Raleigh Progress.

THINGS CONFOUNDED.

There is such a thing as courage, which is commendable, and there is such a thing as rashness, which is not commendable. They are is no wise related, although they are frequently confounded. In fact, rashness is a proof of the absence of true courage. A man who rushes desperately to the sacrifice of his life, or the lives of others, when no possible good can result therefrom, shows that mere animal excitement has obtained the mastery over reason and judgment, which are the very foundations of true bravery. Courage, in its highest sense, consists in subordinating the physical to the moral mental organism; and man is the only animal capable of it, because he is the only reasoning, reflecting animal, and the only one that measures his acts by judgment. Other animals may be rash, desperate, and fight till they die, but it is *not* courage that impels them thereto. From their very nature they are incapable of courage. The rash man lowers himself to a level with them.

There is such a thing a modesty, which is one of the most beautiful of the graces, and there is such a thing as timidity, which is pitiable. These, too, are often confounded.—Modesty is self-possessed, though unobtrusive, and all its acts are regulated by the strictest propriety; but timidity is bashful, shame faced and awkward, and in its attempts to be very precise often outrages propriety and renders itself ridiculous. Modesty and timidity are in no way related.

Then there is such a thing as familiarity, which is social, and fond of free, open and unrestrained conversation, which is pleasing; and there is such a thing as inquisitiveness, which is boring. Familiarity wears a serene and pleasant countenance, with the stamp of honesty upon it, and a mild gleam of soul-warmth lights its eyes; but the countenance of Inquisitiveness is pinched and disagreable, with an icy frigidity in every feature, while a "lurking devil" peeps slyly out of the corners of his eyes. Familiarity seeks to give and receive information for mutual benefit. Inquisitiveness seeks to haide what it knows, conceal its purposes, and obtain information for base and selfish purposes. The two, though some persons mays think they resemble each other, are not at all related.

There is such a thing, also, as firmness, which is one of the highest qualities a man can possess, and there is such a thing as stubbornness, which is one of the lowest, and worthy only of a mule. Firmness calls reason and judgment and the council of wise men its aid determines upon its line of conduct, and then pursues that line unfalteringly, exhibiting lofty courage and an elevated soul. Stubbornness discards reason and judgment, takes counsel of no one, but is blindly governed by prejudice, exhibiting a want of soul-independence that is degrading in animals of the lowest instincts. Firmness sits upon a throne, while Stubbornness crouches under a footstool. To persons of little or no discrimination they may seem to be twin brothers, but they are not in the slightest degree related.

There are many other qualities, not only not related, but in actual antipode to each other, that are often mistaken for members of the same family; but we will trace out no others at present.

A Capital Pun.—The Milwaukie Advertiser thus sums up the hanging question: "After a careful consideration of all the arguments for and against capital punishment, we have come to the conclusion that the 'debt of nature' should never be paid if it cant be collected without an 'execution.'"

The rebel General Mansfield Lovell is a grand nephew of Benedict Arnold.

An Important Order--Mr. Holden Assumes the Duties of the Office of Governor.

The following order from Major General Schofield, Department Commander, announcing William W. Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina, turns over the management of all civil affairs to civil rulers, and is the first important step towards the inauguration of civil law in the State. Of course Gov. Holden will enter at once upon the discharge of the duties of his responsible position; and we ask for him the hearty co-operation of all loyal citizens:

HEAD'KS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., June 5, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 74.

His Excellency, William W. Holden, having been appointed, by the President of the United States, Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, all officers and soldiers of the army are required to aid and assist His Excelency in the discharge of the duties of his office of Provisional Governor. All in the military service are also "enjoined to abstain from, in any way, hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State Government," as authorized in the Proclamation of the President.

The military authorities will render all proper and needful aid to all executive officers of the State who may be duly appointed under the Provisional Government, in the discharge of duties devolved upon them by law. All such executive officers are authorized to call upon the nearest military commanders for necessary aid in the execution of their legal duties, which commanders are required to render such aid so far as it may be in their power.

When the County Court shall be properly organized in any County, the County Police Force, organized in pursuance of General Orders, No. 35, from these Head Quarters, will thereafter act in obedience to the orders of the local magistrates, as part of the *posse* of the county.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Lt. Col. & Asst. Adj't. Gen'l.

OFFICIAL:

L. H. STETSON,
Ass't. Adj't. General.

HEAD-QUARTERS, POST,
SALISBURY, N. C., May 9, 1865

General Orders,
No. 2.

FOR the purpose of maintaining good order in the town and preventing disease, it is ordered:

I. All places of business will be closed at 7 o'clock, p. m. Citizens and paroled rebel soldiers are prohibited from congregating on the streets; such persons will not be disturbed so long as they shall conduct themselves in an orderly and quiet manner.

II. The streets and alleys will be thoroughly policed immediately, and all citizens are also required to have their private grounds thoroughly policed.

All offal of any description will be immediately removed to some place designated by the Provost Marshal, and will hereafter not be allowed to accumulate. This paragraph will be strictly observed by all citizens, as the health of both citizens and soldiers depends upon its rigid enforcement.

III. All citizens having arms, accoutrements ammunition or stores of any kind belonging to the Rebel Government are required to report the same immediately to the Provost Marshal. Non-compliance with this order will subject the offender to punishment.

By command of

CHAS. H. BUTTERFIELD.
Lt. Col. Commanding Post

D. M. Lewis,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.

JOB PRINTING
Of all kinds neatly done at this Office.

AT AUCTION.

A valuable and handsome lot of Household Furniture,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION TO The highest bidder on Monday the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. at the residence of R. M. CARY, (formerly occupied by the late Mr. Love,) in the town of Salisbury, a very desirable assortment of household furniture consisting in part as follows:

one rosewood parlor set, including two sofas large arm chair, several fancy chairs and marble-top centre table.

one rosewood sitting-room set, lounge, large arm chair, rocking chair and several smaller chairs.

one oak dining [illegible] setting of side board, marble top ex[illegible] eleven chairs.

one rosewood chamber set, of wardrobe, bedstead with beds, &c., cabinet, washstands and commode, with marble tops, and chairs with suitable china ware.

one cottage chamber set, wardrobe, bedstead with beds &c., cabinet and washstands with marble tops, small table and chairs with suitable china ware.

one other chamber set, single bed, bureau &c., also two velvet and several Brussel carpets and a lot of straw matting.

a considerable lot of china and glass ware.

one heavy-plated coffee urn.

One handsome plated castor complete.

one damask and lace curtains, and other articles of household and cooking furniture.

ALSO,

A collection of books, law and miscellaneous, including a complete set of 'Niles' National Register,' to a late date.

This furniture was made to order and selected with great care by its present owner, has been well taken care of, and its sale offers such an opportunity as rarely occur in this market.

TERMS:—For all sums not exceeding $25, cash; for all sums over $25 and not exceeding $100, thirty days credit; for all sums over $100 sixty days credit, or cash for all sums at the option of the purchaser.

Where credit is given, bonds with satisfactory security will be required.

The house will be opened daily, on and after Tuesday, the 13th inst., from 5 to 6 o'clock p. m., to enable persons desiring to do so, to examine the articles.

J. B. LAURENS, Ag't.
At Murphy's Old Stand

N. B.—Any of the above may be purchased privately before the day of sale, upon application to the advertiser.

Salisbury, June 10, '65 tds—24

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT DR. SILL'S OLD DRUG STORE: Copperas, Alum, Tallow Neatsfoot oil, tobacco, Soda, vinegar, &c

J. H. ENNISS.

Salisbury, June 10, '65. tf—24

Not Dead Nor Lost.

BLACKWOOD & McCLEAN will perpetrate another Auction on Monday 12th June 1865.

Where a great variety of excellent Carpenters tools

1 Set wagon gears,
Tables, beds and bedsteads
And a great many valuable tricks
Will be sold for green cash.

BLACKWOOD & McLANE,
Auctioneers.

June 9, 1865. 2t-24

STOLEN,

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th JUNE, A Horse, 16 hands high, white grey, red spot on the left side of the neck, shod before, a lively riding horse, had a racking lopeing gait. He was last heard of in Salisbury. Any information left with the subscriber, two miles from Brinkles Ferry, or Wm. Smith in Salisbury, will be suitably rewarded. Supposed to be stolen by a rebel soldier or citizen

T. C. WYATT.

Salisbury, June 8, '65. 3t-22

MICHAEL BROWN.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Salisbury, N. C. June 7, 1865. tf-21

HEADQ'RS. 2d DIV. 23rd A. C.,
Salisbury, N. C., May 21, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 80.

"Extract."

III. Owing to the fact that the Civil Courts are suspended, and by virtue of the authority given in General Order, No. 35, C. S., of date of May 4th, 1865, Headq'rs. Department of 23 A. C., a military Commission is hereby convened for the trial of such criminals as may be brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COMMISSION.

1. Col. Thos. B. Farleigh, 26th Ky. Vol. Inf.
2 Lt. Col. A. D. Owen, 80th Ind. " "
3. " " T. J. Milholland, 107th Ill. " "
4. " " J. E. Hadson, 181st Ohio " "
5. Captain L. S. Beck, 26th Ky. " "
6. Maj. Ben. F. LeFever, 50th O. V., Judge Advovate.

Monday, May 22d, 1865, at 9 o'clock, A. M., within the limits of this Division, and will sit without regard to hours.

By command of Brig. Gen. Cooper.

C. A. CILLEY,
Assistant Adj't Gen.

dtf8

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR BEING Desirous of devoting his time to other business, offers for sale

DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY *BULLETIN AND* weekly catawba journal

Together with everything connected with and belonging to the publication of the said Newspapers.

In the office are one large Power Press, (Northrop Cylinder;) three Washington Hand Presses, and one Ruggle's Card Press—all in good order—and a very large quantity of type and materials of all kinds.

The 'Bulletin' and 'Catawba Journal' are old established papers—were in operation before the war—and have always enjoyed a liberal patronage.

To one acquainted with the business this presents one of the finest openings North or South. The position of Charlotte, in the midst of a country unsurpassed in rich agricultural and mineral productions; the centre of a net work of railroads all of which will doubtless soon be in successful operation, warrants us in the assertion that it is destined at no distant day to become one of the most flourishing and prosperous inland towns in the Southern State.

An immediate application will secure a bargain. Address

PRO'R. DAILY BULLETIN,
May 30, '65 Charlotte N. C.,

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc, Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf--20
Newbern Times, copy 1-m.

STRAY'D OR STOLEN.

A LARGE SORREL MARE

MULE, FLAX MANE AND TAIL—She broke loose at Mr Levi Laurences, on Wednesday night of the 31st. May 1865. I think she has gone in the direction of Iredell or Cabarrus counties.

I will give a reasonable reward to have her returned to me, or for information so that I may get her.

A. A. COWAN.

Salisbury, June 6, '65. 1-w-20
Charlotte 'Bulletin' copy 3 times.

FASHIONABLE TILORING

C. N. PRICE

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends & the public, that he has just received from New York, the latest fashions, and is prepared to accommodate in the latest STYLES, all who may favor him with a call.

June 5th, 1865. 6t-20

NOTICE:

Editor Banners:

Major Dunbar A. Q. M. at Lexington, N. C. informs me by telegraph that there will be an auction sale of condemned horses and mules at Lexington, N. C. Friday the 9th day of June, 1865, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. He desires that publicity be given to the notice in order that both citizens and officers may take advantage of the sale, to procure whatever stock they may need.

Yours &c.

W. L. CHAMBERS.
Lieut. A. A. Q. M. 22d Div. 23 A. C

White Sulpher Springs,

CATAWBA COUNTY, N C.

The undersigned having assumed the management of this justly celebrated watering establishment, announces to the public, that on and after the first of June he will open the same for the reception of boarders to the number of fifty. There are several very prettily located cottages on the grounds suitable for families or single persons. With the view of conforming to the present financial condition of the country, the price of board has been fixed at $35 per month or a less time $2 per day, current funds.

The long experience and extensive practice of the undersigned as a Physician, will insure to invalids who may seek the waters of Catawba for their medical qualities, such devotion as will best elaborate their healing qualities, and his personal supervision will be given to secure the utmost comfort to his guests. The Springs will be kept open till the 1st of November.—There are several Chylbeate the medical properties of which stand unrivalled. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantage here offered, will please address the Proprietor as early as possible,—Post Office Newton, Catawba County, N. C.

In coming to the Springs they will get off the cars at Robards Turn' Out, Statesville and Morganton Rail Road.

WM. FREDRICK STUART.

Charlotte Bulletin, copy one week and send bill to the subscriber.

May 28th, 1865. 21t-21

For Sale at Dr. Sill's

OLD DRUG STORE: Copperas, Soda, Snuff, &c. Apply to

J. H. ENNISS.

Salisbury, May 31st. 1865. 15—tf

APOTHECARY & DRUGG NOTICE.

ALL indigent and poor persons unable to pay full price for medicine or medical prescriptions will be supplied at half price, by calling at the OLD MILL STORE, NEW DRUG STORE now kept by

JOHN H. ENNISS

June 3, 1865—dtf18

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENnis having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th day of May last, notice is hereby given to all debtors and creditors of the firm that Jacob E. Moose, has all the books and claims of the firm in charge, and is hereby autorized to make all settlements for the firm and all persons holding claims will present them to him, and all parties indebted will make payment to him, and his receipts shall be valid in all cases appertaining to the firm business.

C. A. HENDERSON.
JOHN H. ENNIS

je1-1m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE FIRM OF HENDERSON & ENnis being dissolved the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand in the name of Henderson & Schafer, who have on hand an assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, &c., to which they expect soon to make large additions.

They will be pleased to see their old friends and customers at all times, and will do their utmost to furnish them with pure medicines at the lowest rates possible.

C A. HENDERSON.
F. C. SCHAFER

je1-1m

Information Wanted

OF W. ALEXANDER HOCKADAY, who was last heard from in Salisbury about the 1st of March, 1865. Any intelligence concerning him since that time, will be thankfully received by his distressed sister. Address,

Miss L. E. HOCKADAY,
dtf16 Richmond, Va.

15 BBLS. TANNER'S OIL and TURPENTINE For sale by

E. NYE HUTCHISON.

Charlotte, June 1, 1865—2wd16.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROfessional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours. my30tf

NEW DRUG STORE!

J. H. ENNISS, formerly of the firm of Henderson and Enniss, respectfully announces to the public that he is now opening a new

DRUG STORE

in the brick building formerly occupied by Dr. Sill, where he has for sale an assortment of

Drugs, Paints, Dyes, &c.,

and will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of day and night. Drugs sold low for cash.

Salisbury, May 29, 1865—dtf14

Western N. C. Rail Road.

Passenger Trains will run as follows: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Leave Salisbury at 4½ A. M.
Arrive at Head of Road at 12 M.
Leave Head of Road at 12½ M.
Arrive at Salisbury at 8 P. M.

Fare 5 cents per mile.

J. W. WILSON, Eng. & Sup.

May 26, 1865—tf11

BUTCHERING.

I WILL deliver in this market lamb and mutton meat, at the lowest market prices, for cash only. To begin on Wednesday morning, at Mr. Buis' shop.

M. HOFFLIN.

May 23, 1865.—dtf8

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

I want to purchase fat beeves, sheep, and calves. The highest market price will be paid in cash.

M. HOFFLIN.

May 25, 1865. tf10

HEADQUARTERS 2d DIV. 23d A. C.,
Salisbury, N. C., May 27th 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 23.

All persons having in their possession United States horses or mules, not procured from a Quartermaster of the United States, or which belonged to the Confederate States at the time of Genl. Johnston's surrender, or any property of the Commissary or Quartermaster Department of the so called Confederate Government, will report the same without delay to the proper officer at this post.

A failure to comply with this order will subject the offender to arrest and trial

By command of
BRIG. GEN. COOPER.

C. A. CILLEY,
Ast. Adjt. General.

THE UNION BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 11, 1865.

W. W. DURAND, J. J. STEWART, } EDITORS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT—WHO ARE LOYAL MEN.

We learn from the Raleigh *Progress* that the first step to be taken in the reorganization and reconstruction of the State Government, now that W. W. Holden is duly appointed and qualified for that purpose—is the appointment of agents in the several counties charged with the enrolment of all loyal men preparatory to the election of members to the Convention to be called, the Legislature, and a Governor. Or rather, as we understand it, all men who may be permitted to vote are first to be enrolled and those who are not enrolled by the agents appointed by the Governor will not be entitled to vote.—All loyal men are to be enrolled and those enrolled may vote. But who the loyal men are or who is to be the judge of loyalty or disloyalty is not yet made clear. And just here is the point. The people are anxious to know what constitutes a loyal man or what purification they are required to undergo in order to bring themselves up to the standard of loyalty as it may hereafter be defined.

Will the *Progress* give us some information on this subject? Let the people know what is reqnired of them, let them know what they are to expect, and it will be performed. They are all ready and willing to take the oath of illegiance. They do not take it for the sake of voting merely, but they will do it as a duty they feel they owe the Government; they do it for the purpose of purging themselves of the sins they have committed by participating in the rebellion. There is no disguising the fact that ninety-nine hundredths of the Southern people participated in some way in the rebellion. If we except a few individuals who were called tories during the rebellion, all are guilty and must be purified before they can conscienciously assume to themselves the rights of loyal men. Then all were rebels, but all are now anxious to become loyal men.—What are they to do? How are they to effect the change? We want information.

GENERAL NEWS.

We cull the following news items from Northern papers of recent dates:

Jeff. Davis at Fortress Monroe.

The statement that Davis had arrived in Washington is denied in the Northern papers of the second; but we have reason to believe that on the third he was lodged in the old capitol. A Washington dispatch in the New York 'Tribune' says that one of its correspondents has arrived there from Fortress Monroe and that he fully confirms the report that Jeff. Davis was put in irons, and that he expressed his dissent by knocking down two of the guards before he was secured. A little eccentricity was quite a relief to the monotony at present prevailing at the Fortress.

Jeff. Davis' Escort.

The Augusta 'Constitutionalist' says that great, though we trust undesigned, injustice was done a body of true and noble gentlemen in the account published a few days since by the Macon 'Telegraph' of the capture of Mr. Davis. Narrating the events prior to that occurense, it stated that Duke's brigade, which had for some time accompanied him through North and South Carolina, had, at the last moment, deserted the fortunes of the President of the Confederate States.—Nothing could be further from the truth, and nothing, as these war-worn veterans conceive, more detrimental to their personal honor than this charge.

"Duke's Brigade" will be better known to history as Morgan's command, having under the late leadership of that distinguished commander established a fame co-equal with the continent. Composed of Kentuckians—the very rose and expectancy of that fair State—men and officers were eminent, if for one thing more than another, for a chivalric determination to maintain the struggle at all hazards, being anxious especially to preserve their honor as gentlemen who had not embarked in a cause and then quitted it at the first indication of danger.

When Gen. Echols disbanded his troops in Western Virginia, Gens. Duke and Vaughn and their brigades alone came out of the State, reporting at Charlottee, N. C. to Gen. Breckinridge.

By that officer they were ordered to Cokesbury, S. C.; thence to Abbeville, S. C.; thence to cross the pontoon bridge in the Savannah River; thence to Washington, Ga., and finally to Woodstock, twenty miles west of Washington. Here they received a letter of advice from Gen. Breckinridge, stating that the cause was hopeless, and that their disbandment was a matter of propriety. At the same time they received information through the newspapers of the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army, and the stipulations agreed upon by the Federal and Confederate commanders. The path of duty was then plain. In fact, it pointed but one way, and that to taking the parole offered by the United States Government.

Accordingly this was done on Sunday the 7th of May. Up to that time the brigade of Gen. Duke, accompanied by some forty-five men of the Ninth Kentucky regiment, under W. C. P. Breckinridge, preserved their organization intact. Two days before Mr. Davis had dismissed his escort, and selected but six as a traveling guard, departing no one knew whither. Mr. Reagan had gone a different route; Gen. Bragg had chosen his coarse, and Gen. Breckinridge had departed upon a path known only to him. Here the Confederate Government fell to pieces and yet Duke's Brigade maintained its discipline, organization and military status two day's longer—after everybody had gone, and there was no one to receive order from, no one to report to, and no hope of their being any.—Was there anything like desertion in this?—If there was any, desertion at all, did not the Government desert Duke's brigade?

The truth is, these old rapid-riders and fierce fighters of "Morgan's" were the last men on this side of the Mississippi to yield to the extremities of a hard fortune. They manfully strove to avert the calamity, but failing, gracefully and with the proud sense of having done even more than their duty, yielded to the *dura necessitas*—without one stain upon their escutcheons or one pang of regret for unperformed service.

From Kentucky.

A resolution was introduced in both branches of the Kentucky Legislature last week to reconsider that rejecting the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, but was refused permission to be entered. The vote, however, showed a large accession of strength to the ranks of its friends.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Paymaster General has disbursed three millions of dollars to the officers officers of Sherman's army since their arrival in Washington, and will pay out as much more next week.

Since the 3d of April last, 14,557 citizens, soldiers, and ladies have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States in the City of Richmond.

There is a movement on foot to establish a National Bank at Fredericksburg, Va.—Over $40,000 have already been subscribed.

Another conspirator has been arrested near the Canada line, brought to Washington and lodged in the arsenal.

The Rev. James McDonough, a long suffering Unionist, has been appointed postmaster at Leesburg, Va.

The citizens of Augusta County, Va., held a "reconstruction" meeting at Staunton on the 20th ult.

The Hon. Isaac N. Arnold of Illinois has entered upon his duties as Sixth Auditor at Washington.

An address against Judge Bullitt was adopted on Wednesday by the Kentucky Legislature.

The war is said to have left the arsenal at Macon, Ga., in good order, and with ample machinery for the manufacture of large and small arms of every description.

Gen. Howard left Washington on the 1st, for Richmond, where he goes to organize the Freedman's Department.

Gov. Brown of Georgia, has been released on parole, and is walking about the streets of Washington, anti vsiting old friends. A good deal of indignation is manifested by the soldies at this act of clemency, especially such as have experienced the horrors at Andersonville, within his jurisdiction. If he were geneeally recognized, he would probably prefer the Old Capitol.

A New Orleans dispatch says that the telegram announcing the removal of Gen. Banks and the appointment of Gen. Sheridan to the command of the military District caused much comment. The majority of the people seem to be pleased, while the politicians regret the removal of Gen. Banks.

The French Mexican organ, het *Estafette*, says a war with the United States is inevitable. It is believed in Mexico that the Federal troops will immediately march into that country. Great hate is openly manifested by the Mexicans towards the French, and Maximilian is showing some distrust of them.—A counter revolution is talked of freely.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

THE EXCEPTIONS AND EXAMPLES.

The amnesty proclamation of President Johnson was undoubtedly considered with care, and the exceptions which were made as to persons entitled to its benefits were adopted with due caution, and after a comprehensive discussion of the attitude of the leading Rebels and of the necessity of dealing with them in such a manner as to prevent them from doing mischief hereafter. To the majority of the Southern people, the unfortunates who were dragged into the war, the forgiveness is ample. The oath which they are to take they can easily accept, as it pledges them to the only policy which can insure their futere prosperity. As to all who are entitled to take the oath, and are not within the exceptions, the confiscation acts are withdrawn, save as to their slaves. Whatever else they have saved after the war they may enjoy upon the simple condition that they remain good citizens.

But the excepted parties are many and they constitute the strenght and the virulence of the Rebellion. A few examples will show to whom the exceptions apply, and demonstrate their wisdom.

The first exception, as to civil or diplomatic officers, or domestic or foreign agents, will render Davis and his cabinet, Mason and Slidell, Thompson, Tucker, Clay, Saunders, and all the Canadian agents of the Richmond despots, ineligible to the benefit of the amnesty.

The second excludes Justice J. A. Campbell, late of the United States Supreme Court, and some of the judges in Kentucky and Tennessee, and all the United States Judges in the South who recognized the Rebellion.

The third will act upon all rebel generals, captains and admirals.

The fourth acts upon the Wigfalls, Hunters, *et in genus omne*, who left Congress to undertake a new experiment.

The fifth will take in the officers of the United States army and navy such as the Lees, Johnsons, the Buchanans, and the Semmes, and all officers who had been in the United States service down to lieutenants in the army and midshipmen in the navy. It will embrace all who have tendered their resignations, although acceptance of them was refused.

The sixth will exclude the Turners and other wretches who maltreated prisoners at Libby, Thunder, Bell Isle, Andersonville, Milen or elsewhere.

The seventh will take in the Canadian absentees and those in Europe or Burmuda, or Nassau or elsewhere, who went to thes places to assist machinations against the Government.

The eighth excludes all ungrateful West Pointers and Annapolis graduates, educated at the national expense, who turned their swords against the country which conferred benefits and honors upon them.

The ninth degrade the Letchers, Vances, Harrises, and others, Governors of States pedged to support the Rebel Governmen.

The tenth will operate against such persons as Robert Tyler, Rev. Henry A. Wise, Rev. E. A. Converse, Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, and others who left the loyal States after the war, to show their affection for the South.

The eleventh excludes all officers and crews of such vessels as the Alabama, Florida and Stonewall, the Moffits, Waddells, Pages, Woods etc, also the Lake Eri pirates, Burley and others, and Bennet M. Young and his band of St. Alban's raiders.

The twelfth excludes military, naval and civil prisoners in custody at this time, under bonds to aeswer the United States.

The thirteenth extends to those persons who have voluntarily aided the Rebellion and were worth more than twenty thousand dollars. It induce a large number of planters and rich men, who have taken advantage of the ten negro exemption clause whilst they were urging the conscription of others.

The fourteenth applies to purgerers, who have taken the oath of allegiance and broken it. By their want of faith they lose all that they expected to gain by their deceit.

But these exceptions, broad as they are and calculated to keep from power the most pestilent Secesssionists, are still liable to reconsideration, upon special application by the prescribed parties. They can sue for clemency, and upon showing a good record as to peaceable behavior, many of them will gain a pordon. The others will be held to strict accountability, and no doubt the more malignant among them to punishment. This is a question for all time. To begin a rebellion was so easy that it must be a great lesson for the instruction of posterity that nothing can be more detestable than treason, or more dangerous.

OUR MISTAKES ABOUT EACH OTHER. No one man in ten thousand sees those with whom he associates as they really are. If the prayer of Burns were granted, and we could all see ourselves as others see us, our self-estimates would in all probability be much more erroneous than they are now. The truth is that we regard each other through a variety of lenses no one of which is correct. Passion and prejudice, love and hate, benvolence and envy, spectacle our eyes and utterly prevent us from observing accurately. Many, whom we deem the procelain of human clay are mere dirt, and a still greater number of these we put down in our "black books" are no further off from Heaven, and perchance a little nearer, than the censors who condemn them. We habitually undervalue or overvalue each other, and in estimating character the shrewdest of us only now and then make true apraisal of the virtues and defects of even our closest intimates.

It is not just or fair to look at character from a stand-point of one's own selection. A man's profile may be unprepossessing, and yet his full face agreeable. We once saw a young man, whose timidity was a standing joke with his companions, leap into a river and save a boy from drowning, while his tormentors stood panic-struck on the bank—The merchant who gives curt answers in his counting house may be a tender husband and father, and a kind helper of the desolate and oppressed. On the other hand, your good-humored person, who is all smiles and sunshine in public, may carry something as hard as the nether millstone in the place where his heart ought to be.

Such anomalies are common.—There is this comfort, however, for those whose misjudgments of their fellow-mortals lean to the kindly side—such mistakes go to their credit in the great account. He who thinks better of his neigabors than they deserve cannot be a bad man, for the standard by which his judgment is guided is the goodness of his own heart. It is only the base who believe all men base—or, in other words, like themselves. Few, however, are all evil. Even Nero did a good turn to somebody, for when Rome was rejoicing over his death some loving hand covered his grave with flowers.

Public men are seldom or never fairly judged—at least, while living. However pure, they cannot escape calumny. However corrupt, they are sure to find eulogists. History may do them justice; but they rarely get it while living, either from friend or foe.

A DEFAULTER.—The Chicago Tribune says that the business community of that city have been aware for some time that a person moving in their "best society" and occupying one of the most costly residences on the most fashionable street, has been charged with having abstracted the sum of two hundred thousand dollars from the Western Marine Insurance Company. W. H. White is the person alluded to. He has been until lately cashier of the company, but has within a few days left the country. For a long time Mr. White's fellow-citizens had been led to wonder how he had so got the start of all the rest of the world on a cashiers salary—how he had been enabled to buy fine houses on Michigan avenue and build fine blocks on dimond street, from the savings of a moderate income.

LOCAL.

Officers Governing the City.

Lt. Col. Charles H. Butterfield, Post Commandant.
Capt. D. M. Lewis, Provost Marshal.
Capt. H. M. Spain, Paroling Officer.
Lt. E. M. Griswold, Post Adjutant.
Lt. W. W. Durand, Aide-de-Camp.
Lt. Brittingham, Post Commissary.
Lt. W. L. Chambers, Post Quartermaster

Brig. Gen. Schofield has arrived and assumes command to day.—Gen. Cooper's administration has been a popular one, and we part with him with great reluctance; but are assured that Gen. Schofield is an officer of fine ability, and will command with all the distinguished success of his able predecessor.

A large number of Gen. Cooper's old friends—officers in the army—assembled at his Head Quarters last night to bid the old hero farewell. The scene was a sad but pleasant one. He starts north this morning accompanied by General Strickland, Col. Sowers, Lieut. Durand of the *Daily Union Banner*, and a number of other officers and friends. A pleasant journey to one and all, say we.

The visit of Maj. Generals Schofield and Cox to this city on Saturday was a brief but pleasant one.—They arrived at eleven o'clock, and departed at two in the afternoon.—They were entertained by a large number of officers and friends.—Gen. Cox was accompanied by his lady.

WENDELL PHILLIPS REBUKED.

The leading New York journals have rebuked Wendell Phillips for his late intemperate speech at Boston in relation to the reorganization of North Carolina. The *Herald* exposes Phillips' inconsistencies, and charges him with working against President Johnson "in the interest of Chief Justice Chase, whose judicial robes do not conceal his Presidential aspirations." The *Times* is "loth to impute" Phillips' new enunciation "to wilful moral perversity," and says that the "only explanation" it can give is that "it comes from that dimness of the general perceptions which an intense and unceasing attention to a single idea is apt to induce." The *Tribune* says that "but for his misfortune in having received his moral and religious training from a Bible wherefrom the xiiith chapter of I. Corinthians was unaccountably omitted, he might have taken rank among the very foremost men of our age.'

This last is a palpable hit." The *Tribune* might have rendered good service to Mr. Phillips and a host of others by quoting the scriptural passage entire. Its publication would do good. That "charity" of which the apostal Paul wrote is a quality much needed now. It is indeed, true that Phillips, or any man, who makes great pretentions, and has not clarity, "become as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." "Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, does not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil. Verity, Mr. Greeley must be correct in assuming that Wendell Phillips, able and zealous as he is, has never read or heeded the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians. His Bible is doubtless defective in other respects. The *Tribune* can inform us whether it contains the 3d chapter of James, or the 6th chapter of 1st Timothy. But it is unfair to hold Mr. Phillips to accountability for any disregard of Divine injunctions unless he recognizes the New Testament as a standard of morality, and professes to be a faithful disciple of the Great Teacher. The indiscriminate application of scripture to saint and sinner is productive of evil. The epistles are addressed chiefly to "them that are sanctified," and are therefore inapplicable to the unregenerate. To which class Mr. Phillips belongs we do not know.—*Richmond.*

For the past few days the weather has been extremely warm.